different in the two districts. In Madagascar we have *Opolemur;* *Microcebus,* and *Chirogale;* on the continent, *Gal ago.* The members of this sub-family have markedly large ears, which are bat little furry; the tail is long. A very marked skeletal character distinguishes this sub-family from other Heniuridae, and allies them, to *Tarsius,* that is the lengthening of the caleaneum and naviculare in the ankle. The dental formula is as in *Lemur*. The supporting bands of the caecum are in this sub-family as in the genus *Z,emur*. There are but two folds, of which one is median and non -vascular; the lateral fold bears a blood-vessel, and is joined by the median frenum. The brain is but little known. The only figure of the brain of *Galago* is one by myself. There are four mammae, two on the breast and two upon the abdomen.

The genus *Galago* comprises at any rate six distinct species. They are all African, and range right across the continent from Abyssinia as far south as Natal, and to Senegambia in the west. The incisors of the upper jaw are small and equal; there is a gap between the canine and the first premolar. The molars and the last premolar have four cusps ; the last molar of the lower jaw has an additional fifth cusp as in *Macacus,* etc. The Galagos are chiefly nocturnal, and are more or less omnivorous. Owing to their long hind-legs these animals when they leave the trees advance upon the ground by hops like a Kangaroo. *Galago senegalensis* makes a nest in the fork of two branches, where it sleeps during the day. The Great Galago *(&. crassicaudat'us}* is named by the Portuguese " Hat of the Cocoa-nut Palm." Sir John Kirk, after whom a variety of this species is called, relates that it is incapable of resisting the fascinations of palm wine, upon which it will readily intoxicate itself, and as a consequence brave probable captivity. I have referred above (p. 536) to the patch of spines upon the tarsus of *6r; garnetti.*

The genus *Chirogale* is entirely confined to Madagascar. It is to be distinguished from *Galago* by the fact that the inner incisors are larger than the outer. There are five species of the genus

known: four previously to Dr. Forsyth Major's recent visit to Madagascar, and a fifth brought back by him,[1] In connexion with this genus the naturalist just mentioned has observed that all the Lemurs of Madagascar, including the aberrant

[1] See *JSTovitates Zoological,* vol. I. 1894, p. 2.